

Furious Battle Still Is Raging in Central Poland

SCROFULA AND ALL HUMORS GIVE WAY

desperate efforts to drive the Austrians from Dukla and other passes, and though the snow lies deep in the mountains, the battles continue night and day.

ARMIES REFRAIN FROM INFANTRY ATTACKS

Along the western front, so far as official reports disclose, there has been one of the quietest days for weeks. The artillery, of course, has been busy, but, as if by mutual consent, the armies have refrained from infantry attacks.

There has been no further fighting in Egypt, but statements from Turkish prisoners show the Turks brought a great number of boats across the desert drawn by oxen. They were somewhat surprised to find a strong force awaiting them, and were compelled to surrender when troops got behind them and surrounded them in. In some cases the Turks were allowed to launch their boats before the British opened fire and sank them.

Earl Grey, addressing a meeting today, said that War Secretary Kitchener in August asked him to appeal to the miners of Northumberland for five new battalions. Instead, they raised twenty battalions.

FIRST SIX MONTHS OF WAR FAVORABLE FOR ALLIES

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] PETROGRAD, February 6.—Summing up the results of the war for the first six months, Minister of War Sukhomlinov said today:

"The developments of the first six months of the war may be considered as essentially favorable for the allies. The plans of the Germans, based on the hope of a rapid and decisive victory, have been radically checked. Still further the offensive power of our enemies diminishes from day to day. We can await with confidence the issue of a struggle which still may be long and bitter, but of which the result cannot be doubted."

EXTENSIVE SHIFTING OF RUSSIAN TROOPS

BERLIN, February 6 (by wireless to Sayville).—Budapest dispatches mention an extensive shifting of troops by the Russians in East Galicia and in Bukovina, with the evident intention of maintaining parts of these provinces occupied by them, even at the expense of giving ground elsewhere. Several Russians captured in Bukovina said they had been sent there from the vicinity of Przemyśl.

A dispatch from Ungvar, Northeastern Hungary, tells of a severe defeat suffered by the Russians on the so-called Lupkow saddle, north of the Zemplin country. Germans and Austro-Hungarians joined in that engagement against the Russians.

Lack of provisions prevails in Warsaw, according to advices received by the Frankfurter Zeitung. Some million rubles' worth of provisions, a dispatch says, has arrived at Archangel, destined for the Polish capital, but it is impossible to say when the food can be delivered.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS DISCUSS VICE REPORT

(Continued from First Page.)

the start in this direction was made, and powers have gradually been assumed, until the public, and no doubt some members of the board, believe such powers vested in them. The charter of the city of Richmond, however, grants the Board of Police Commissioners no such authority.

"I am of the opinion that the Chief of Police should have absolute authority in enforcing the law. That is his duty, and it is also to see that those under him carry out the enforcement of the laws. The duty of the Board of Police Commissioners is to see that the Chief of Police does carry out the law, and to hold him responsible for the efficiency of the law and the general good conduct."

WHO GAVE TESTIMONY

"The fact that the Vice Commission's report fails to mention the police board, and that it recommends a strict interpretation of the local rights of the board, allows the inference to be drawn that the board has not faithfully performed its duty, and in that insinuation it attacks each individual member of the board. I am affected by the inference which will welcome no doubt draw, and I will welcome an investigation at any time."

"The policemen who testified before the Vice Commission, answering questions which were asked them to the fullest of their knowledge, did nothing but their duty under the circumstances, and they most certainly should be upheld by the Board of Police Commissioners."

Dr. W. H. Parker was another member of the board who was outspoken regarding his position. "I am of the opinion that the Chief of Police should have full power to enforce the law," he said in reply to a question. "It is his duty to see that the law is enforced, and it is the duty of the board to hold him responsible if the law is not enforced. That is the distinction as to the duties of the Chief of Police and those of the board, as I see them and as I have steadfastly stood for since I became a member of the board."

SAYS ORDER TO POLICEMEN

"There is something of a 'joker' in Dr. Parker's position," said Commissioner Dr. Parker, who was responsible for the order, which was sent out on the Police Bulletin of April 18, 1914, directing patrolmen and sergeants to report all houses under suspicion of being gambling houses and houses of common resort to their precinct captains before such houses were raided.

"That is something of a 'joker' the commissioner replied. 'I have learned of its existence, but I do not know when it was ordered, if it was ordered by the board, or who first advocated such an order. I can readily see what its effect might be and will at once attempt to learn the history of the order. It was passed at some meeting of the board, and I was absent or at some meeting which was held late, I passed by the board at all, for I know nothing of it until a short time ago. I would never have voted for such an order going out to the force.'"

THOMAS SAYS CHIEF

"The Chief of Police should be chief of police in fact as well as in name," said Commissioner Emmett W. Thomas. "I believe in his being held accountable for the actions of the Board of Police Commissioners. I do not wish to do anything to thwart any effort being made to better conditions in Richmond, and for that reason would really prefer not being quoted at all. My record as a Police Commissioner is open to the fullest inspection at any time. Since I have been on the board I have

done my duty to the best of my ability. I know nothing concerning the order which is said to have been given the members of the force on a police bulletin over the names of Chief Werner and Captain McMahon."

Commissioner Thomas was asked the reason for the shifting of street sergeants from the Second and First precincts. He said that the matter had nothing whatever to do with the Vice Commission's report, but that it occurred just at this time because a subcommittee of the board had been considering the change for some time and happened to recommend the change at that time. He said that it was done to familiarize the sergeants with the various sections of the city, to spur them to a closer attention to duty by placing them in relatively strange surroundings, and thus to increase the efficiency of the force, he explained.

GOODE DENIES ALL KNOWLEDGE OF REPORT

An absolute denial of all knowledge concerning the Vice Commission's report was made by Commissioner R. N. Goode when he was asked for a statement.

"I have not read any of the papers, and I am glad I have not," the commissioner said, with a smile. "I do not know what the report contained nor do I really know that a report has been filed. I have absolutely nothing to say, for I suppose the commission knows what it is doing, and I will wait until the attack upon the commission has something to say." Commissioner Goode remarked as the interview was about to close, "I am going to rather all of the papers together Sunday and go off the country somewhere, so I can read them carefully."

WELL DECLINES TO MAKE ANY STATEMENT

Commissioner Cliff Well was approached for an interview but emphatically refused to discuss the Commission's report or any phase of it. Efforts were made to see Commissioners H. M. Boykin, J. F. Bradley and D. F. McCarthy, but neither was at home nor could they be located at various places about the city last night. The order, which on the police bulletin of April 18, 1914, and referred to by Commissioner Parker as a "joker," directs that all officers shall report to their precinct captains their suspicions, as to houses where gambling is being conducted, or places of common resort before any such house is raided by the police. This order prevents a patrolman raiding a house, against which he may secure evidence on short notice.

IN EXPLAINING THE ORDER

of the Police Board, Commissioner Thomas refers to the one which yesterday caused Sergeant Johnson, Martin Shumaker and Charles of the Second Precinct, to be sent to the First Precinct, where they will replace Sergeant Sherry, Zimmer, Weymack and Brown. The latter will perform their duties in the Second Precinct, as he said that many recent robberies and the apparent lack of discipline necessitated the change. The order became effective yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

GERMANY EXPLAINS DANGER ZONE LIMIT

(Continued from First Page.)

neutral powers that, on account of the fact that British ships are employing neutral flags, according to secret instructions now known to have been issued by the British government, bona fide neutrals may be really endangered.

"Therefore, according to well understood and universally accepted usages of warfare, naval vessels are perfectly justified in destroying merchantmen of the enemy. The German government now sees fit to issue simply a general reminder to that effect, stating the actual radius of operations of the German submarines."

"The warning may also be taken as in the nature of an answer to the offer of a prize of £500, made in England, for the first British merchant ship that should succeed in ramming and sinking a German submarine, an offer calculated to revive the long-abandoned practice of privateering."

NO WARRANT FOR SINKING OF ANY NEUTRAL SHIP

As the German proclamation does not prescribe a blockade, there is no warrant for the sinking of any neutral merchant ship, in the view of many officials here, without first determining the character and destination of the vessel and taking off passengers and crew.

While high officials declined to intimate what their course would be, it is evident the American government would make no protest against designation of a "war zone," but would endeavor to learn what protection would be afforded American ships which did pass through the danger lines.

GERMAN GOVERNMENT PUBLISHES MEMORANDUM

BERLIN, February 6 (by wireless).—The German government today gave out the text of the memorandum of the Imperial German government concerning retaliation against the measures taken by England, in violation of international law, to stop neutral sea commerce with Germany. It follows: "The British government has carried on a mercantile warfare against Germany in a way that defies all the principles of international law. It is true that the British government has announced in a number of decrees that it is in a number of important particular, although her own decrees at the London conference on naval warfare had recognized its conclusions to be valid as international law."

"The British government has put a number of articles in the list of contraband which are not, or at most, are only indirectly useful for military purposes, and, therefore, according to the London declaration, as well as according to the universally recognized rules of international law, may not be designated as contraband."

"She has further actually abolished the distinction between absolute and relative contraband, inasmuch as she has subjected to capture all articles

WHAT WARRING NATIONS CLAIM IN THEIR OFFICIAL STATEMENTS

French

PARIS, February 6.—The French War Office this afternoon gave out a report on the progress of the fighting, which reads as follows:

"No infantry engagement has been reported as having occurred during the day of February 5."

"From Arras to Rheims there were artillery engagements, with results satisfactory to us. There has been no change in the situation in the vicinity of Perthes and Massiges."

"In the Argonne and in the Woëvre districts French artillery yesterday dispersed convoys of the enemy and set fire to a convoy train of twenty-five wagons."

"There has been nothing to report from the rest of the front. We brought down a captive balloon behind the German lines at a point to the northeast of Somme."

"The following official communication was issued by the War Office to-night:

"The only events worthy of note which have been reported this afternoon are the very efficient fire maintained by our artillery in Belgium and in the Valley of the Aisne, and slight progress which our troops have made in Champagne, to the north of Massiges."

German

BERLIN, February 6 (by wireless to Sayville, N. Y.).—Army headquarters today issued the following statement:

"Two new French attacks against positions taken by the Germans north of Massiges remained unsuccessful. A French attack in the Argonne also failed."

"Russians yesterday attacked on the East Prussian frontier, and south of the Vistula, against the German front from Humlin to the Bzura River. All attacks were repulsed. The Germans made 1,000 prisoners and took six machine guns."

"Especially from the British, but also from the French side, the al-

of relative contraband intended for Germany, without reference to the harbor in which they are to be unloaded or to the hostile or peaceful use to which they are to be put."

CHARGES VIOLATION OF PARIS DECLARATION

"She does not even hesitate to violate the Paris declaration, as her naval officers have shown. She has, through her naval forces, taken from neutral ships numerous Germans liable to military service and has made of them prisoners of war."

"Further, she has declared the entire North Sea to be an area of war, and if she has not made impossible the passage of neutral shipping through the sea between Scotland and Norway, has rendered it so difficult and so dangerous that she has to a certain extent effected a blockade of neutral coasts and neutral ports, in violation of all international law."

"All these measures have the obvious purpose, through illegal paralyzation of legitimate neutral commerce, not only to strike at the German military strength, but at the economic life of Germany and finally, through starvation, to doom the entire population of Germany to destruction."

"The neutral powers have generally acquiesced in the steps taken by the British government, especially in having not succeeded in inducing the British government to restore the German individuals and property seized in violation of international law. In certain directions they have also aided the British measures, which are irreconcilable with the freedom of the sea, in that they have obviously, under the pressure of England, hindered, by export and transit embargoes, the transit of warlike goods for peaceful purposes to Germany."

IN VAIN CALLS ATTENTION OF NEUTRAL POWERS

"The German government has in vain called the attention of neutral powers to the fact that it must face the question of whether it can longer persevere in its hitherto strict observance of the rules of the London declaration if Great Britain were to continue its course, and the neutral powers were to continue to acquiesce in these violations of neutrality, to the detriment of Germany."

"For her violations of international law England pleads the vital interests which the British empire has at stake, and the neutral powers satisfy themselves with a theoretical protest."

"Therefore, in fact, they accept the vital interests of belligerents as sufficient excuse for every method of warfare."

"Germany must now appeal to these same vital interests, to its regret. It therefore sees itself forced to military measures aimed at England in retaliation against the English procedure, just as England has designated the area between Scotland and Norway as an area of war, so Germany now declares all the waters surrounding Great Britain and Ireland, including the entire English Channel, as an area of war, and thus will proceed against the shipping of the enemy. For this purpose, beginning February 18, 1915, it will endeavor to destroy every enemy merchant ship that is found in this area of war, without it always being possible to avert the peril that thus threatens persons and cargoes."

Letter to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

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"Neutrals are therefore warned

Austrian

VIENNA, February 6 (via London, 1:01 P. M.).—The War Office has issued the following statement: "Along the Carpathian front and in Bukovina the fighting continues. The situation in Poland and West Galicia remains unchanged. A Russian night attack on Lopesseno was repulsed."

"In the southern war theatre nothing of significance has occurred recently."

Russian

PETROGRAD, February 6.—The following official communication from the Russian general staff was given out here to-night:

"In East Prussia the battle in the Inster and Sperevka valleys has assumed a more violent character. The battle front on the left bank of the Vistula (Russian Poland) is spreading out under a very violent artillery fire. In spite of the German counterattacks, our troops not only maintain their position on the left bank of the Bzura River near their junction with the Vistula, but have undertaken a further offensive movement, and have completed a very important point of support of the enemy north of the village of Vitkovitz."

"On an estate near Borjnow we have captured a considerable section of the Germans' entrenched line; also a portion of the second-line trenches, taking six rapid-fire guns. In the region of Borjnow the enemy has made three pronounced attacks without success."

against further intruding crews, passengers and wares to such ships. Their attention is also called to the fact that it is advisable for their ships to avoid entering this area, for even though the German naval forces have instructions to avoid violence to neutral ships, in so far as they are recognizable, in view of the misuse of neutral flags ordered by the British government, and the contingencies of naval warfare, their becoming victims of torpedoes directed against enemy ships cannot always be avoided."

"At the same time it is specifically noted that shipping north of the Shetland Islands in the eastern area of the North Sea and in a strip of at least thirty miles in width along the Netherlands coast is not imperilled."

"The German government gives such early notice of these measures that hostile, as well as neutral ships, may have time accordingly to adapt their plans for landing at ports in this area of war. It is to be expected that the neutral powers will show no less consideration for the vital interests of Germany than for those of England, and will aid in keeping their citizens and the property of the latter from this area. This is more to be expected because it is more to the interest of the different neutral nations to see this war ended as soon as possible."

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(Signed) RAGS.

Captain Hill advertised the loss of Rags in last Sunday's issue of The Times-Dispatch, and more than 130 persons evinced interest in the matter by communicating with him.

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LOSE 30,000 MEN IN BATTLE

Up From the Infernal Confusion Rise Russian Hordes and Press Forward and Over Trenches Held by Enemy—Decision Not Yet Won.

BY FRIEDRICH HENNET.

PETROGRAD, February 6.—Every fresh stroke in the terrible struggle raging in the hard and frozen region of the rivers Bzura and Rawka makes it clearer that this is again one of the very great battles of the war.

The concentrated fury of the incessant German attacks came to a climax by noon on Wednesday, when, from the infernal confusion of bursting shells and point-blank slaughter by rifle fire and bayonet, and from the overflowing mass of poisonous chemical smoke, the Russians emerged victorious and charged across the three lines where the Germans had entrenched themselves after Sunday's tremendous fight.

General Mackensen made this crucial effort of Wednesday by swiftly forcing a picked army of 100,000 men—backed by nearly 600 guns of all calibers, pouring shells without pause—into a comparatively open gap in the country six miles wide, which has for its main features a deserted distillery on the north, near Humlin, and in the south the large manor house of Volia Shidlovskaya, standing in a wooded park near Bollow.

Throughout their advance the Germans maintained a hurricane of shrapnel over the well-concealed Russian shelters. Many of the enemy's guns fired shells charged with suffocating gases, which caused burning pains in the eyes, but the Russians withstood all this and remained unshaken even when the Prussian Guards were brought up fresh from Lytch.

When the Germans' supreme effort had been spent the Russians rose up through the smoke and doubled forward upon the low, broken lines around the distillery, where the Germans had been working fifty machine guns. The Russians captured fourteen of them in the desperate fight at close quarters which ensued.

Meanwhile, the Russians at the southern end of the battlefield found a weak position in the German line, and through this they poured into the park of Volia Shidlovskaya at 10:30 o'clock in the morning. About an hour later the Germans were driven some distance to the southwest from the mansion, leaving 1,000 dead. They lost about 30,000, all told, in the battle, very many having fallen by the bayonet along the six-mile fighting front.

The Russians have established a great advantage by compelling the Germans to use their reserves prematurely. It is evident General von Hindenburg has left General Mackensen no free troops for maneuvering.

All signs, however, point to the re-

newal of headlong fighting as being an imperative necessity of the plan to launch great battles simultaneously in Central Poland and the Carpathians.

The position in the eastern region is for the moment indeterminate. The Russian offensive has succeeded in all passes as far east as Tsucholka Pass, behind the sources of the Opor, a tributary of the Stryl River. A great combined column of Germans and Austrians holds this gap and has a railway to Munkacz in the rear.

The Russians, after ten assaults, drew back to their prepared positions on the fringe of the Stryl Valley, northeast of the pass. The German leader refuses to send his men forward.

DEATHS.

GILMAN.—Died, at 1:30 o'clock, February 7, 1915, in the residence of Temple E. Roy, 1507 Grove Avenue, FRANK NEALE GILMAN, JR., aged one year and twenty-four days. Funeral notice later.

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\$2.00 Pajamas, now \$1.45

\$3.00 Pajamas, now \$1.95

\$3.50 and \$4 Pajamas, now \$2.05

50c Fancy socks, now .20c

\$1 and \$1.25 Gloves, now .50c

\$1.50 and \$2 Gloves, now \$1.15

\$1.00 Underwear, now .80c

\$1.50 Underwear, now \$1.35

\$2.00 Underwear, now \$1.65

\$2.50 and \$2.75 Underwear, \$2.23

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